

Message Text

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UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 2 BUCHAREST 3960

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y (SECTION INFORMATION OMITTED)

E.O. 11652: N/A

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SUBJECT: WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE -WORLD POPULATION PLAN
OF ACTION

1. PLENARY SESSION OF THE WPC ADOPTED THE WPPA AUGUST 30 BY
CONSENSUS. THIS AND FOLLOWING MESSAGES WILL CONTAIN CHAPTER I
(BACKGROUND TO THE PLAN), CHAPTER II(PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES
OF THE PLAN) AND CERTAIN KEY PARAS IN CHAPTERS III AND IV.
FULL TEXT OF PLAN BEING HANCARRIED WUHINGTON BY SEVERAL MEMBERS
U.S.DEL.

2. CHAPTER I - BACKGROUND TO THE PLAN -

QUOTE: 1. THE PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE
REQUIRE CO-ORDINATION OF ACTION IN ALL MAJOR SOCI-ECONOMIC
FIELDS, INCLUDING POPULATION WHICH IS THE INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE
OF CREATIVITY AND A DETERMINING FACTOR OF PROGRESS. AT THE
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, A NUMBER OF STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES WHOSE
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EXPLICIT AIM IS TO AFFECT VARIABLES IN FIELDS OTHER THAN

POPULATION HAVE ALREADY BEEN FORMULATED. THESE INCLUDE THE FAO'S PROVISIONAL INDICATIVE WORLD PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, THE UNITED NATIONS/FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, THE ILO'S WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME, THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT, THE PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN. AND, MORE COMPREHENSIVELY, THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE. THE DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, AND THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION TO ACHIEVE IT, ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PROVIDE THE MOST RECENT OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION. THE EXPLICIT AIM OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION IS TO HELP CO-ORDINATE POPULATION TRENDS AND THE TRENDS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. THE BASIS FOR AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS IS, ABOVE ALL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION. A POPULATION POLICY MAY HAVE A CERTAIN SUCCESS IF IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLUTION OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IS HENCE ONLY PARTIAL, AS IS THE CASE WITH THE OTHER SECTORAL STRATEGIES. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PLAN OF ACTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES AND AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY OF LIFE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM.

2. THE FORMULATION OF INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES IS A RESPONSE TO UNIVERSAL RECOGNITION OF THE EXISTENCE OF IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD AND THE NEED FOR CONCERTED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO ACHIEVE THEIR SOLUTION. WHERE TRENDS OF POPULATION GROWTH, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE ARE OUT OF BALANCE WITH SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, THEY CAN AT CERTAIN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT CREATE ADDITIONAL DIFFICULTIES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT. POLICIES WHOSE AIM IS TO AFFECT POPULATION TRENDS MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED SUBSTITUTES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES BUT INTEGRATED WITH THOSE POLICIES TO FACILITATE THE SOLUTION OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS FACTING DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND PROMOTE A MORE BALANCED AND RATIONAL

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DEVELOPMENT.

3. THROUGHOUT HISTORY THE RATE OF GROWTH OF WORLD POPULATION AVERAGED ONLY SLIGHTLY ABOVE REPLACEMENT LEVELS. THE RECENT INCREASES IN THE GROWTH RATE BEGAN MAINLY AS A RESULT OF THE DECLINE IN MORTALITY DURING THE LAST FEW CENTURIES, A DECLINE THAT HAS ACCELERATED SIGNIFICANTLY DURING RECENT DECADES. THE INERTIA OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND THE INSUFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS,

ESPECIALLY WHEN THESE DO NOT INVOLVE PROFOUND SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES, PARTLY EXPLAINS WHY IN THE MAJORITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THE DECLINE IN MORTALITY HAS NOT BEEN ACCOMPAINED BY A PARALLEL DECLINE IN FERTILITY. SINCE ABOUT 1950, THE WORLD POPULATION GROWTH RATE HAS RISEN TO 2 PERCENT A YEAR. IF SUSTAINED, THIS WILL RESULT IN A DOUBLING OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION EVERY 35 YEARS. HOWEVER, NATIONAL RATES OF NATURAL GROWTH RANGE WIDELY, FROM A NEGATIDE RATE TO WELL OVER 3 PERCENT A YEAR.

4. HOWEVER, THE CONSIDERATION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS CANNOT BE REDUCED TO THE ANALYSIS OF POPULATION TRENDS ONLY. IT MUST ALSO BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ORIGINATES IN THE UNEQUAL PROCESSES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WHICH AVE DIVIDED PEOPLES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN ERA. THIS INEQUITY STILL EXISTS AND IS INTENSIFIED BY THE LACK OF EQUITY IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE CONSEQUENT DISPARITY IN LEVELS OF LIVING.

5. ALTHOUGH ACCELERATION IN THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION IS MAINLY THE RESULT OF VERY LARGE DECLINES IN THE MORTALITY OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THESE DECLINES HAVE BEEN UNEVENLY DISTRIBUTED. THUS, AT PRESENT, AVERAGE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH IS 63 YEARS IN LATIN AMERICA, COMPARED WITH MORE THAN 71 YEARS IN THE MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS. FURTHERMORE, ALTHOUGH, ON AVERAGE, LESS THAN ONE IN 40 CHILDREN DIES BEFORE REACHING THE AGE OF ONE YEAR IN THE MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, ONE IN 15 DIES BEFORE REACHING THAT AGE IN LATIN AMERICA, ONE IN 10 IN ASIA AND ONE IN 7 IN AFRICA. THE FACT, IN SOME LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY AFRICAN COUNTRIES, AVERAGE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH IS ESTIMATED TO BE LESS THAN 40 YEARS AND ONE IN FOUR CHILDREN DIES BEFORE THE AGE

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OF ONE YEAR. CONSEQUENTLY, MANY LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONSIDER REDUCTION OF MORTALITY, AND PARTICULARLY REDUCTION OF INFANT MORTALITY, TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT GOALS.

6. WHILE THE RIGHT OF COUPLES TO HAVE THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN THEY DESIRE IS ACCEPTED IN A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS, MANY COUPLES IN THE WORLD ARE UNABLE TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT EFFECTIVELY. IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, POOR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, SOCIAL NORMS, EITHER INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE OF EFFECTIVE METHODS OF FAMILY REGULATION OR THE UNAVAILABILITY OF CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES RESULTS IN A SITUATION IN WHICH COUPLES HAVE MORE CHILDREN THAN THEY DESIRE OR FEEL THEY CAN PROPERLY CARE FOR. IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS, PROBLEMS OF INVOLUNTARY STERILITY AND OF SUBFEDUNDITY EXIST, WITH THE RESULT THAT MANY

COUPLES HAVE FEWER CHILDREN THAN THEY DESIRE. OF COURSE,,
THE DEGREE OF URGENCY ATTACHED TO DEALING WITH EACH OF THESE
TWO SITUATIONS DEPENDS UPON THE PREVAILING CONDITIONS WITHIN
THE COUNTRY IN QUESTION.

7. INDIVIDUAL REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AND THE NEEDS AND ASPIRA-
TIONS OF SOCIETY SHOULD BE RECONCILED. IN MANY LESS DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE LARGE COUNTRIES OF ASIA,
THE DESIRE OF COUPLES TO ACHIEVE LARGE FAMILIES IS BELIEVED
TO RESULT IN EXCESSIVE NATIONAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES
AND GOVERNMENTS ARE EXPLICITLY ATTEMPTING TO REDUCE THESE RATES
BY IMPLEMENTING SPECIFIC POLICY MEASURES. ON THE OTHER HAND,
SOME COUNTRIES ARE ATTEMPTING TO INCREASE DESIRED FAMILY
SIZE, IF ONLY SLIGHTLY.

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INFO OCT-01 EUR-25 IO-14 ISO-00 AF-10 ARA-16 EA-11 NEA-14

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8. THROUGHOUT THE WORLD , URBAN POPULATIONS ARE GROWING IN
SIZE AT A CONSIDERABLY FASTER RATE THAN RURAL POPULATIONS.
AS A RESULT, THE MAJORITY OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, WILL BE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS BY

THE END OF THIS CENTURY. URBANIZATION IS GENERALLY AN ELEMENT OF THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION. MOREOVER, WHILE IN SOME COUNTRIES THIS PROCESS IS EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED AND MAXIMUM USE IS MADE THERE OF THE ADVANTAGES ACCRUING THEREFROM, IN OTHERS URBANIZATION TAKES PLACE IN AN UNCONTROLLED FASHION AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY OVERCROWDING IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS, URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT, AND INCREASE IN SLUMS, DETERIORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND MANY OTHER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

9. IN MOST OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE HIGH RATE OF URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IS GENERALLY ACCOMPANIED BY A LESSER, BUT STILL SIGNIFICANT RATE OF RURAL POPULATION GROWTH. THE RURAL POPULATION OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS GROWING AT A RATE OF 1.7 PERCENT A YEAR AND IN SOME INSTANCES AT A FASTER RATE
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THAN THAT OF THE URBAN POPULATION IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. FURTHERMORE, MANY RURAL AREAS OF HEAVY EMIGRATION, IN BOTH MORE DEVELOPED AND LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, ARE BEING DEPLETED OF THEIR YOUNGER POPULATIONS ARE ARE BEING LEFT WITH POPULATIONS WHOSE AGE DISTRIBUTION IS UNFAVOURABLE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THUS, IN MANY COUNTRIES, THE REVITALIZATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE IS A PRIORITY GOAL.

10. FOR SOME COUNTRIES THE EXTERNAL MIGRATIONS ARE OF CONSIDERABLE CONCERN TO MANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD; THE MOVEMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH LIMITED SKILLS, AND THE MOVEMENT OF SKILLED WORKERS AND PROFESSIONALS. MOVEMENTS OF THE FORMER OFTEN INVOLVE LARGE NUMBERS AND RAISE QUESTIONS OF FAIR AND PROPER TREATMENT IN COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION, THE BREAKING UP OF FAMILIES AND OTHER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN COUNTRIES BOTH OF EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. THE MIGRATION OF SKILLED WORKERS AND PROFESSIONALS RESULTS IN " BRAIN DRAIN", OFTEN FROM LESS DEVELOPED TO MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, WHICH IS AT PRESENT OF CONSIDERABLE CONCERN TO MANY COUNTRIES AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE. THE NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS ON THESE SUBJECTS AND THE INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REFLECTS INTERNATIONAL AWARENESS OF THESE PROBLEMS.

11. A POPULATION'S AGE STRUCTURE IS GREATLY AFFECTED BY ITS BIRTHRATES. FOR EXAMPLE, DECLINING FERTILITY IS THE MAIN FACTOR UNDERLYING THE DECLINING PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN A POPULATION. THUS, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM PROJECTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF LESS THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE IN THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE FROM MORE THAN 41 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 1970 TO ABOUT 35 PERCENT IN 2000. HOWEVER, SUCH A DECLINE IN THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN THEIR NUMBERS AT AN AVERAGE

OF 1.7 PERCENT A YEAR. THE DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE CONSIDERABLY, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE EXISTING BACKLOG AND THE CONTINUOUSLY INCREASING POPULATION OF CHILDREN WHICH OUGHT TO ENTER AND REMAIN IN SCHOOLS, AND THEREFORE THE SUPPLY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES MUST BE INCREASED. ON THE OTHER HAND, WITH REGARD TO THE YOUNG POPULATION 15 TO 29 YEARS OF AGE, AN INCREASE IN BOTH

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THEIR PROPORTION AND NUMBER IS EXPECTED IN THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. THEREFORE, UNLESS VERY HIGH RATES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE ATTAINED, IN MANY OF THESE COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY WHERE LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER-EMPLOYMENT ARE ALREADY HIGH, THE ADDITIONAL DIFFICULTIES WILL NOT BE OVERCOME, AT LEAST UNTIL THE END OF THIS CENTURY. FURTHERMORE, IN BOTH MORE DEVELOPED AND LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THE GREATLY CHANGING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FACED BY YOUTH UNDERLINE THE NEED FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED AND FOR THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO RESOLVE THEM.

12. DECLINING BIRTH-RATES HAVE ALREADY DECLINED IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THE AVERAGE PROPORTION AGED 65 AND OVER IN THESE COUNTRIES MAKES UP 10 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHEREAS IT CONSTITUTES ONLY 3 PERCENT IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, THE AGEING OF THE POPULATION IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAS RECENTLY BEGUN AND IS EXPECTED TO ACCELERATE. THUS, ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THESE COUNTRIES IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE BY AN AVERAGE 2.3 PERCENT A YEAR BETWEEN 1970 AND 2000, THE POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE BY 3.5 PERCENT A YEAR. NOT ONLY ARE THE NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE AGED INCREASING RAPIDLY, BUT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WHICH FACE THEM ARE ALSO RAPIDLY CHANGING. THERE IS AN URGENT NEED--IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHERE SUCH PROGRAMMES ARE LACKING--FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL-SECURITY AND HEALTH PROGRAMMES FOR THE ELDERLY.

13. BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVELY HIGH PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE POPULATIONS OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, DECLINES IN FERTILITY LEVELS IN THESE COUNTRIES WILL NOT BE FULLY REFLECTED IN DECLINES IN POPULATION GROWTH RATES UNTIL SOME DECADES LATER. TO ILLUSTRATE THIS DEMOGRAPHIC INERTIA, IT MAY BE NOTED THAT, FOR LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, EVEN IF REPLACEMENT LEVELS OF FERTILITY--HAD BEEN ACHIEVED IN 1970 AND MAINTAINED THEREAFTER, THERE TOTAL POPULATION WOULD STILL GROW FROM A 1970 TOTAL OF 2.5 BILLION TO ABOUT 4.4 BILLION BEFORE IT WOULD STABILIZE DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AS A WHOLE WOULD GROW FROM 3.6 BILLION TO 5.8 BILLION. THIS EXAMPLE OF DEMOGRAPHIC

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INERTIA, WHICH WILL LEAD TO A GROWING POPULATION FOR MANY DECADES TO
COME, DEMONSTRATES THAT WHATEVER POPULATION POLICIES MAY BE
FORMULATED, SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MUST BE VIEWED BY THE
ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A GLOBAL ENDEAVOUR TO
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE WORLD,
SUPPORTED BY A JUST UTILIZATION OF THE WORLD'S WEALTH,
RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ORDER. IT ALSO DEMONSTRATES THAT COUNTRIES WISHING
TO AFFECT THEIR POPULATION GROWTH MUST ANTICIPATE FUTURE
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND TAKE APPROPRIATE DECISIONS AND ACTIONS.
END QUOTE. BARNES

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